C. F. Buehler

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTYWORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday MAY 18th 1842. Vol. 4--No. 31.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county Pa, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co., as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by car ful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. *B.* A number of *BOARDERS* will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

Lewistown Academy.

This institution has been in successfu operation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experienced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,) $6 00

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, &c. 8 00

Greek and Latin Languages, 10 00

The different branches of mathematics 8 00

No extra charges whatever.

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.

Lewistown march 15, 1842

Temperance House,

MARKET STREET, LEWISTOWN, PENN'A.

(Late Greer's Pa. Hotel.)

The subscriber will open a TEPERANCE HOUSE, at the above named pla on the 1st day of April ext, and respectfu ly solicits the patronage of the friends o Temperance.

The House is pleasantly situated, in the most business part of the Borough, a few doors east of the Bank, and was built expressly, for a Hotel. It will be handsomely furnished, and every pains taken to accommodate those who may call.

There is extensive stabling attached to the premises, which will be under the care o temperate and trusty hostlers. A hydran of pure water flows in the yard.

A READING ROOM will be connected with the establishment.

MARY ANN ELLIOTT.

Lewistown March 2, 1842.

Boots and Shoes

MADE AND REPAIRED

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he will make and repair BOOTS and SHOES in the best and most suitable manner and at the shortest notice, if called on at his residence in Mechanicsburg on the corner of Third and Valley streats, and hopes by doing justice to others and himself to obtain a liberal share of public patronage:

L. WALLEY.

April 10, 1842.

Boots and Shoes

REPAIRED!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity that he will repair boots and shoes in the best and most substantial manner and in the shortest notice, if called on at his residence few doors west of Capt. Daniel Eisenh tavern, and hopes by doing justice to of and himself to obtain a liberal sh public patronage.

E. [illegible]

February 2, 1842

Hall's Patent Horse Power and Thrashing Machine,

The trouble and vexation of the various Sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall. Where Hall's Machine is known and used, it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown altogether aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a year to keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes, It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping, with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. In short it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

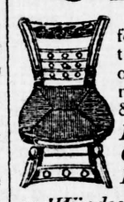
Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchased the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Dewistown Dec. 1841.

CHAIRS.



The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy cutted Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany. Night Cabnets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cshion, cane and common Sttees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful designed to close up, making a handsome Sttee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs Settees, &c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Warehouse, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane Mcormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Honer.

GEORGE W. SWAN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1842.

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.

Jacksereek Saw-Mill.

Having now two good Saw Mills in operation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills myself I will be enabled to superintend the sawing of pine, or hemlock, and to fill bills either to any point in the Borough or Lewistown at short notice and deliver the Lumber at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, prices viz:

at the following stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.

Common do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft.

do 12 50 per 1000 feet.

logs 36 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.

from rds $11 25 per 1000 ft.

3-4ing lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5 ft to one bill $4 25.

Shingling lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.

Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.

Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

Bills for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cnes if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months. and no paper discontinued until all arreagesare discharged. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention must be addressed POST PAID.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Burial of the Pastor's Daughter.

BY WILLIAM BACON.

"Thou wast too poor to dwell with clay,
For sin too poor, for earth too bright!
And death who called the hence away.
Placed on his brow a gem of light."

The town of ——— is beautifully situated in one of the western counties of Massachusets. Its population somewhat sparse for a New England town of the present day is pretty equally scattered over its lovely territory, hemmed in by mountains on the east and west, and the health and longevity of the inhabitants had, from the earliest settlement of the place, been a subject of great notoriety. True, the church yard inscriptions gave assurance that those of every age had sought refuge from a turbulent world in the holy sanctuary of the tomb, but their number were greatly in favor of the aged, who, like shocks of corn, had been gathered in their proper season, or, like the ripe fruit of autumn, 'had fallen maturely to the earth.' Consumption and most of the diseases that 'flesh is heir to,' had had their victims; intemperance, 'like a strong man armed,' had overpowered the young and the robust, or with the flattering song of Delilah, had robbed them of their strength by enticing motives, and hurried them prematurely from earthly usefulness and silence; yet, in an unusnal number of instances, man having lived his *appointed time* upon the earth, had given up the ghost, and gone home to a better and more enduring inheritance.

But the early part of the autumn of 184— introduced a new era in the history of disease and death in that beautiful valley, through which the balmy mountain air as it passed along, had hitherto imparted health and elasticity of spirit to the inhabitants and awoke new hopes in the bosom of the invalid who came to woo its healthful breezes and partake of their salubrious influence. The pestilence that goes in darkness and destruction, that walks at noon day, walked hand in hand throughout the length and breadth of this hitherto vale of health. Typhus fever, with its malignant, scorching influence, commenced its insiduous workings and rapidly prostrated the aged and the young; here, after long and anxious watching, tearing the kind and affectionate father and husband from the embrace of those whose lives were bound to his and ushering him to the land of spirits; there, in spite of the cries of infancy and the pleadings of affection strong as life, calling the young mother from the circle where her life was the soul and centre of present enjoyment and much future hope, and consigning her to the place of dreamless silence, where sorrow's voice cannot penetrate, or wearied solicitude extend her influence. Buoyant youth too, whose claims on life were guaranteed by rosy health and unshaken firmness, (alas! what are youth and health when the power of disease comes upon them) the stay and support of aged widowhood, felt the withering grasp, and, shrinking back, fell into the grave.

It is often the case that when malignant disease passes through a region of country, its recurrence following year may be calculated with some degree of certainty, especially when natural causes, if such in any way exist, may be supposed, under like circumstances, to produce a similar effect. And how an inveterate fever can break out in a region which for more than half a century, had been characterised for its healthfulness, without some natnral cause, is a matter on which we shall not risk a speculation.

It might have arisen from a severe draught and sultry sunshine acting in concert upon the extensive swampy regions of these parts and bringing up by their united influence, miasma from a depth which their decomposing power had never before penetrated. At any rate, the season succeeding that whose events we have glanced at, so far as the operations of nature were concerned, claimed close affinity with it, and scarcely had the heat of summer attained its climax, before events, kindred to those of the preceding year, began to develope themselves.

Among the earliest victims was Mrs. S ——, the daugter of the pastor. She with an older sister, had just returned from the Seminary, where the last year had been spent with all the buoyancy of youthful spirits; again to gladden the inmates of the paternal roof with their cheering presence, and to spread joy and festivity through the circle who had long anticipated their return with eagerness and solicitude. With what doating fondness had the father looked to the day when he should again fold his long absent ones to his bosom, and listen to the sweet song of his singing birds, whose notes always awakened the raptures of pure devotion in his heaven? With what expectancy he hailed the time when he should behold the bright blossoming and maturing of mind which it had, from their infancy, been his favorite care to cultivate and train for the richer perfection of the brighter world to which he was looking forward? How bright in fancy's glass was the picture which the perspective of future years brought up, when, in his declining days, the warm expressions of youthful ardor, ripened into womanhood, should reciprocate his assiduities and watch the waning of life's sun, with care and gentleness, as he hailed its rising, and finally, when 'life's fitful fever closed,' by their prayers and songs waft his spirit upward to the heaven of bright realities for which his life had been a scene of preparation, and to which he had so earnestly pointed to them as a final home.

Alas! for the frailty of human expectation! As in the natural world the bright morning sun is frequently obscured by angry clouds—as the fair flower soon withers and is gone—the ripe fruit drops earliest from the stem, so it is with human expectation. The rosy cheek of youth nurtures and conceals the worm wich is to destroy its healthful hue; the firmest constitution often yields most rapidly to disease which hurries its victim to the tomb, while the feeble and infirm live on; those who promise the greatest usefulness on the earth are frequently called the earliest to the skies. Mary returned to her parents the picture of health; elasticity was in all her motions, and the buoyancy of spirit which characterizes energy of soul was remarkably hers. Life, apparently, spread prospects broad and fair before her. Her dreams of future usefulness seemed almost positive realities. But her work was well nigh done. In one short month after her return, the working of disease were visible in her system. Solicitude manifested itself in the long and anxious watchings of her friends, and their sorrowful countenances told of the fears they too truly cherished, that death would soon blight their fondest prospects with regard to one on whom they had doated so fondly.—Medical skill united its strongest energies, the fervent prayers of the righteous were offered by many yielding hearts for her recovery. But

"She died! 'Twas like the tetting of some star,
Or like the fading of a flower, or like
The passing of some breeze, or falling of
Some pearly dew drop from its resting place
Amidst the fragile leaves. She died? 'Twas like
The melting of the snow, or some sound
Dissolving into silence, or some dream
Passing away in beauty, leaving but
The memory of its loveliness."

And during the last conflicts of natures he was not insensible to her fate. She felt that the cold hand of death was pressing the life blood from her vitals, and that the wasting of disease was to terminate only with her mortal existence. And as she felt the life stream ebbing in her system, she spoke to her sorrowing sister of the pure notes of praise in which their voice would ere long blend in the bright world to which her submissive spirit must soon pass away, and of the green fields and flowery mountains and streams which engage their attention in their heavenly home. She comforted her afflicted parents with the kind assurance that their assiduities for her on the earth would not be lost to her in her heavenly inheritance. for which their pious care had formed her mind.

So calm and easy was her transition from earth to heaven, that not a muscle of her features was disquieted by the act of separation. Her countenance exhibited only the paleness none of the agonies of death. The smile she was accustomed to wear while in health, yet rested on her lips, and her eyes were closed as calmly as in peaceful slumber.

For three days they kept that precious clay, which, while the spirit inhabited it was there, was so precious, and still it altered not. Whenever the afflited father removed the cloth to view the cold remains, her countenance met him in its native loveliness, only the spirit was not there. Yet, as he looked upon the broken vessel of disappointed hopes he felt the assured consciousness, that though her earthly tabernacle had fallen, still

"She lived!
The star was shining in a brighter sphere—
The breeze had gently winged its way to heaven;
The dew drop was exhaled from earth; the snow
Could vie not with her robes of purity;
Her name is now a sound that seraphs love."

The time had arrived when the dust he had cherished with so much fondness, was no longer to be his; but must be consigned to the cold, damp earth, to hold communion with the worm and moulder with its original. It was an hour to test the philosophy of the religion he had long proclaimed to his fellow men. He had been with them in their hours of sorrow and anguish, when they must separate from the dear objects of their affection, and had pointed them through the bright avenues of hope, to the world where sorrow and parting will be known no more. His day of trial had now come, and those who had received sweet words of sympathy from his lips, were gathered in a mournful group, to reciprocate the kind feelings he had generously extended to them.—There, too, were the blooming associates of Mary. But a few weeks had passed since they had met to welcome her return, and receive greetings from her lips, which were closed forever. Then, she recounted to them her past pleasures, together they dwelt on future anticipations.—Then they joined with her in the sweet lays of music—walked with her over fields of velvet, rich in the emerald of summer—plucked the ripe berry from the bramble, gathered the beauteous flower from the mossy bank of the woodland dell, or listened to the accordant notes of the forest songster. Now, impressed with the consciousness that all these harmless enjoyments were forever at an end, they spake with faltering tongue and moistened eye; and as the venerable pastor saw their sorrow, thoughts of the past, in contrast with the present, rushed upon his memory. The retrospect of years was before him, as he bowed his head in meek submission.

At length the remains were removed from the dwelling through which she had so lately moved with youthful vigor, & one by one the sorrowing concourse passed to give the last offering of affection, the farewell look, to their common friend; and as their tears fell upon the face they should see not again till the heavens are no more,' many an eye unused to weeping let fall the sorrowing tribute of a tear.—Nor did man alone, nor lovely woman, hold solitary communion with sorrow in that hour. The skies were shadowed with weeping clouds, the hoarse autumn winds sighed along the mountains, and the 'sere yellow leaves' of autumn fell rustling from their branches on that mourning day. And amid all these scenes of bitterness and grief, the man of God led his weeping family to the lowly bier, to bid his sleeping dust farewell. All eyes rested upon him and the triumphs of his faith were perceptible in his countenance. He spake of the resurrection and the life, and of the assurance that those who sleep in Jesus shall also rise with him when he comes upon earth in his latter day of glory—of the new heaven and earth' to be prepared for his faithful followers, in which parting and death and sorrow shall be known no more.

In consequenca of the expected arrival of an only brother, who was absent, the final interment of Mary's remains were deferred. —However as all hope of his reaching his afflicted friends for the present, vanished with the setting sun, it was thought expedient to delay the burial service no longer; and again the mourning family, accompanied by a few friends, moved slowly and solemnly toward the grave, which had already received its trust, but upon which the seal of final rest had not been placed. And what more appropriate time than evening could have been chosen to bury one so lovely! Then, the world is shut from observation. Men have forsaken their busy haunts. Curiosity has, in a measure, ceased promptings. There is a quietude in the evening hour which gives it a sacredness above common time. There is a solemnity in it, especially when mournful rites are to be performed, for which no other part of day is equal. The sympathizing stars, looking from their far off orbits on the earth—the moon shining in her paleness, and the universal stillness which broods over the earth, impart to mild evening many a charm which is sweet, though tinged with sadness.

Few were the words which were spoken as we again looked down into the dark sepulchre, and for the last time surveyed the narrow house that contained the mortal part of the lovely youth, whose early fate we all deplored; and as we looked and thought of her excellence and present glory—of the bright change through which she had passed the rattling earth upon the coffin broke the reverie; and as we raised the little mound and placed the turf, which must remain the future guardians of the sacredness of the spot, the full moon, from behind the folding clouds, sent her peerless rays to add sanctity to the scene.

Again the aged and sorrow stricken pastor spoke of the resurrection and the life, and told his sorrowing ones that that though the separation which they had endured was full of bitterness and anguish, yet the hour of reunion in a better world was as sure as the sacredness of the word of God.

TOM CONNOR'S DILEMMA.

A True Tale.

SHOWING HOW READY WIT MAY SUPPLY THE PLACE OF READY MONEY.

TOM CONNOR was a perfect specimen of the happy, careless, improvident class of Irishmen, who think it 'time enough to bid the devil good morrow when they meet him,' and whose chief delight seems to consist in getting in all manner of scrapes, for the mere purpose of displaying their ingenuity in getting out of them again.—Tom, at the time I knew him, had passed the meridian of his life; 'he had,' as he used to say to himself, 'given up bartering,' and had luckily a small annuity fallen to him by the demise of a considerate old aunt, who had kindly popped off in the nick of time. And on this independence Tom had retired to spend all that remained to him of a merry life at a pleasant little sea port town in the west of Ireland, celebrated for its card parties and its oyster clubs. These latter social meetings were held by rotation at the house of the members of the club, which was composed of the choicest spirits of the town. The Doctor McFadd, relaxing the dignity of professional reserve, condescended to play practical jokes on Corney Bryan, the bethrothed exciseman; and Skinner, the attorney, repeated all Lord Northbury's best puns, and night after night told how, at some particular quarter sessions he had himself said a better thing than ever Northbury uttered, in all his life. But the soul of the club was Tom Connor—who, by his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdotes and droll stories, kept the table in a roar till a late hour in the night, or rather to an early hour in the morning. Tom's stories usually related to adventures which had happened to himself in his early days; and as he had experienced innumerable vicissitudes of fortune in every part of the world, and under various characters, his narratives, though not remarkable for their strict adherence to truth, were always distinguished by their novelty,

One evening the club had met as usual, and Tom had mixed his first tumbler of potheen punch, after 'the feast of shells' was over, when some body happened to mention the name of Edward Keen, with the remark that he had once played in a barn in that very town.

'True enough,' said Tom. 'I played in the same company with him.'

'You! you!' exclaimed several voices.

'Of course; but then that was when I was a strolling actor in Clark's corps, We used go to the western circuit and by that means got the name of the Connaught Rangers,' There was a queer fellow in the company, called Ned Davis, an honest hearted man he was, as ever walked in shoe-leather, Ned and I were sworn brothers; we shared the same bed, which was often only a 'shake down' in the corner of the stable, and the same dinner, which was at times nothing better than a crust of brown bread and a draught of Adam's ale. I'll trouble you for the bottle, Doctor.—Thank you; may I never take worse stuff from your hands. Talking of Ned Davis, I'll tell you, if you have no objection, of a strange adventure which befel us once.

'Bravo! bravo!' was the unanimous cry from the members. 'Silence gentlemen,' said the chairman, imperatively; 'silence for Mr. Connor's story.'

'Hem! well then, some time about the year—never mind the year—Ned and I were playing with the company at Loughrea; business grew bad, and the salaries diminished with the houses, until at last, one morning at rehearsal, the manager informed us that, in consequence of the depressed state of the drama in Galway, the treasury would be closed until further notice and that he had come to the resolution to depart on the following morning for Castlebar, whither he had requested the company to follow him without delay. Fancy my consternation at this unexpected announcement! I mechanically thrust my hands into my pockets, but they were completely untenanted. I rushed home to our lodgings, where I had left Ned Davis; I knew he had received a guinea the day before, upon which I rested my hopes of deliverance. I found him fencing with his walking-stick with an imaginary antagonist, whom he had pinned against a closet door. I related to him the sudden movement the manager had made, and told him in the most doleful voice conceivable, that I was not possessed of a single penny. As soon as I had finished, he dropped into a chair, and burst into a long continued fit of laughter, and then looked in my face with the most provoking mock gravity and asked—

'What's to be done then? How are we to get out of this?'

'Why,' said I, 'that guinea which you got yesterday!'

'Ho! ho! ho! ho!' he shouted! The guinea is gone.'

'Gone!' I exclaimed! and I felt my knees began to shake under me. 'Gone—where —how?'

'I gave it to the wife of that poor devil of a scene shifter who broke his arm last week; he had four children, and they were starving. What could I do but give it to them? Had it been ten times as much they should have had it.'

'Why do you laugh?' said I, rather angrily.

'Who the devil can help it?' he replied; 'your wo-begone countenance would make a cat laugh.'

'Well,' said I, 'we are in a pretty dilemma here. We owe our landlady fifteen shillings.'

'For which she will lay embargo on our little effects—three black wigs and a low comedy pair of breeches—this must be prevented.'

'But how?' I inquired.

'How? never mind; but order dinner directly.'

'Dinner?' said I; don't awaken painful recollections.

'Go and do as I tell you,' he replied. 'Order dinner——beefsteak and oyster sauce.'

Beefsteak! Are you mad?'—but before I could finish the sentence, he had put on his hat and disappeared.

'Who knows?' thought I after he was gone, 'he's a devilish clever fellow, some-

ing may turn up;' so I ordered the beefsteaks. In less than an hour my friend, returned with exultation in his looks.

'I have done it!' said he, slapping me on the back; 'we shall have plenty of money to-morrow.'

I begged he would explain himself.

'Briefly then,' said he, 'I have been to the billiard room, and every other lounging place about town, where I circulated, in the most mysterious manner, a report that a celebrated German doctor and philosopher, who had discovered the secret of resuscitating the dead had arrived in Loughrea.

'How ridiculous,' I said.

'Don't be in a hurry. This philosopher, I added, is about to give positive proof that he can perform what he professes, and it is his intention to go into the church-yard to-night, and resuscitate a few of those who have not been buried more than a twelvemonth.'

'Well,' said I, 'what does all this nonsense come to?'

'That you must play the philosopher in the churchyard.'

'Me?'

'Certainly you'r the very figure for the part.'

After some persuasion, and some further development of his plan, I consented to wrap myself up in an ample stage cloak, and sailed into the church yard, I waited in the porch according to the directions I had received from Ned, until near midnight, when I issued forth, and proceeded to examine the different tombs attentively. I was bending over one, which by the inscription, I perceived had been erected by 'an affectionate and disconsolate wife, to the memory of her beloved husband,' when I was startled at hearing a rustling noise, and, on looking round, to see a stout looking woman standing beside me.

'Doctor,' said she, addressing me, 'I know what you're about here.'

I shook my head solemnly.

'This is my poor late husband's tomb.'

'I know it,' I answered. 'I mean to exercise my art upon him first. He shall be restored to your arms this very night.'

The widow gave a faint scream—'I'm sure doctor,' said she, 'I'm greatly obliged to you. Peter was the best of husbands—but he has now been dead six months—and —I am— married again.'

'Humph!' said I, 'the meeting will be rather awkward, but you may induce your second husband to resign.'

'No, no, doctor; let the poor man rest quietly, and here is a trifle for your trouble.' So saying, she slipped a weighty purse into my hand.

'This alters the case,' said I, 'materially —your late husband shall never be disturbed by me.'

The widow withdrew with a profusion of acknowledgements; and scarcely had she gone, when a young fellow, who I learned had lately come into a handsome property by the death of an uncle, came to request me not to meddle with the deceased who he assured me was a shocking old curmudgeon, who never spent his money like a gentleman. A douceur from the young chap secured the repose of his uncle.

My next visitor was a weasal faced man, who had been plagued for twenty years by shrew of a wife, who popped off one day from a dose of whiskey. He came to beseech me not to bring back his plague to the world; and pitying the poor man's case, I gave him my promise readily, without accepting a fee.

I then returned to ned who was waiting, and eagerly asked me what luck?

I showed him the fees I had received during the day.

'I told you,' said he, 'that we should have plenty of Rhino to-day. Never despair man there are more ways out of the woods than one, and recollect, that *ready wit is as good as ready money.*'

From the Christian Observer.

We publish the following letter from a Bethel missionary on the New York canal, to show the mode in which the missionary proceeds in his labors, the spiritual wants of the boatman, their feelings at being neglected by the Christian community, and the welcome reception they give to those laboring for their good. We commend the Bethel cause to all, and especially to those who have a pecuniary interest at stake in the safe transmission of goods.

LETTER FROM MR. M. EATON.

The Bethel Missionary.

Penn Yan, Nov. 6, 1841.

Another year has rolled round since I last wrote you, relative to my labours on the canal.—I have often been inquired of this summer, why I have'nt given some account of my success. My apology has been, that I did not wish to trouble you with my communication more than once a year. Another reason is, that I have no time—I have found the boatmen so willing to hear me talk and pray, and the vast field of usefulness demanding my constant attention. The thoughts of the responsibility which rests on me, as one that has soon to give an account of my stewardship, and the reflection that I am so soon to meet the twenty five thousand boatmen at the bar of God, there to give an account how I have warned them, are at times overwhelming. It seems that God in his providence, has placed me in a station of immense responsibility, as I am the only missionary on the whole line of the Erie canal, and its side cuts—my labours therefore have been very arduous. I have nothing however, to discourage, but every thing to encourage me on the way.

Never in my Christian course for fifteen years have I had my self more blessed than during the two years I have been laboring on the Canal. I think it the most interesting field of labor in the world. Such a variety; every change of boats brings me into new society. I have been on very few boats this summer, where I have not witnessed more or less tears. I have often heard it said, "We know, sir, what your churches are doing. We read and learn that you you are sending your money and missionaries to the heathen world. To this we have no objection; but we boatmen have talked about it, and have wondered what the churches have been about twenty years since the canal has been in operation & twenty thousand have died from the canal, and no pains taken for our souls. We came from respectable families and were respected before we came on to this ditch: we had praying fathers and mothers, and have been taught to reverence religion, and to believe the Bible; but it seems that the very-moment we were canal men, we have been shunned, as they would shun some deadly viper. We have made up our minds that every man's hand was against us. We verily thought and with good reason too, that the churches had deemed us the offscouring of the earth."

I recollect one instance, in talking to a steersman, he says, "Sir, why do you talk to me? I am a boatman, and you nor no other Christians have a regard for us." I asked him if he knew any thing about the Bethel Society? He had never heard of the Society. I told him the object of the Society, and that I was a missionary appointed by it for the boatmen. "Well, sir," said he I supposed that we boatmen had no friends, aside from boatmen. I was brought up strictly, had a praying mother—she is in her grave, and I have thought, that when she died, and her prayers were ended, that I had no one that would pray for me, and have given away to my lusts and my appetites: but from what you tell me, it appears that that there are some who care for us. If so, and I believe what you say, I, for one, will try to be something." He appeared very much affected, while the silent tear stole down his manly cheek. So you see it is the prevailing opinion of the boatmen that no one cares for them, and it appears to me that they have a good reason for so thinking, from the course that Christians have taken for the twenty years that we have slept over their destiny. But I bless God, that the churches where I have presented the claims of the boatmen have responded to the call by giving liberally, generally, of their money, to sustain the cause, and by their tears have given me the assurance that I might expect their prayers. If any missionaries need the prayers of their Christian brothers and sisters, they are those who are laboring on our inland waters; for their is nothing but the power of God that will affect their hearts and if your missionaries fail of having that in their hearts, their labours will be in vain.

I have some interesting accounts to give relative to the conversion of at least six boatmen this summer, who, last season, when I saw them, were in all their sins, but who now give good evidence that they have passed from death unto life. One of them, I think the wickedest man almost that I ever saw. But I have not room to give the account in this letter, I must defer it for my next. I think there has been a great change in the morals of our boatmen within the last year. I think we have some as amiable men and women now on the canal, as there are any where in our cities and villages. Many and I may say most of our captains of line-boats, have their wives with them, very few of those wicked women that used to be found on the boats, can find refuge there now. Any man who thinks much of himself, would not be seen with one on his boat. The temperance cause has prevailed to a wonderful extent among boatmen. I do think there is not half the liquor drank on the canal, that there was last season; and as for profanity, it is astonishing to see the change. I know of boats' companies who have made the agreement at the commencement of the spring, that they would drink no liquor, nor swear during the season. I have been on their boats and have not heard one oath.

There is one class, the boys, under the present arrangement, that it is impossible to do any thing with, and until the captains carry their own drivers, we shall have swearing boys. The captains have no control over them: nevertheless, although, those wicked boys, one would think, never had a solemn reflection, yet when I can get them alone, nine out of ten will tell me that they have been brought up well, and have had praying mothers. My heart has bled for those little fellows, while they have given me a history of their lives, to see how they have been led along by Satan. After their parents have died, and left them orphans, and no one to protect them, they have come on the canal, they say, and that they never swore until then; and they will now make the very fiends in hell blush at their profanity, and yet say they know it is a sin against God. Some of them are not satisfied with being miserable themselves, but seem to want to draw others into the same vortex with themselves.

After I had been talking to the drivers on one occasion: at a horse station, I started to go away, and saw a little fellow sit beside the barn, very pensive. I went along and put my hand on his shoulder, and said, "My son, are you a driver?" "No, sir," said he, "I have been, but I have quit this morning." "Have they discharged you?" —said I; "No, sir, I can never be whipped to lie, and drink; and because I won't spend my money and lie, and swear, the drivers have thumped me until I can hardly go. But I have got my money, and they won't get it and I am going away, where I can live in peace." I asked him where his parents were? He burst into tears, and it was a long time before he could answer, being choked with grief. At last, said he, sobbing as though his heart would break, "I am an orphan sir: I have no father nor mother; my father died poor, and I have had to shirk for myself. I thought I would come here because I could get more wages, but," said he, "the money is no object." I asked him if his parents were pious? He said, they both belonged to the church, and he had no doubt but they were both in heaven. I then asked him if he was a Christian? "No, sir," said he, "but I wish I was." Thus we see the influence exerted by pious parents.

Now, my dear Christian friends, it is for you to say whether this mission shall be sustained; and I hope that whether myself or any other agent for the American Bethel Society, shall present the claims of Boatmen you will examine your money, and after you have heard what we have to say about them, if you have got any money that belongs to the Bethel cause, you will give it to us. We don't ask for any of that which belongs to any other benevolent object, but we do say, that we think we have as just claims upon your benevolence and prayers, as any other Christian charity.

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel.

M. EATON.

Rhode Island.

The Representatives of the people elected under the Peoples Constitution met in Providence on the third of May and organized, in a building prepared for the purpose, when Governor Dorr was sworn in; and delivered his Inaugural address which is said to be a very able paper. The correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, thus notices the matter:

This day has been an eventful one. The inauguration of Mr. Dorr, under the People's Constitution, has taken place—Legislature have convened, and all the other preliminaries, in order to a carrying out of the People's Constitution have been carried into effect.

The streets were not very full of people early in the morning, not more so, in fact, than on any ordinary day in the week or year.

About 8 o'clock however, the country folks began to come in, and our streets assumed the air and trappings of a holiday. They came on foot, on horseback, and in all sorts of shaped vehicles. Before we left our *sanctum* in the morning, two armed bodies of men in citizens dress, passed our windows, the first, an escort composed of citizens of the first ward, the second a volunteer corps from Pawtuxet—the escorted.

At a quarter past ten the procession was nearly formed, and in about fifteen or twenty minutes it moved off in the order that had previously been agreed on. The Kentish Guards, the Pawtuxet Artillery, and the United Train of Artillery, of this city were not in the procession, as it was understood from the published order of arrangements, they might be; we missed too, the Dragoons.

The procession was preceded by the Brass Band of this city; after which came the Independent Company of Volunteers, in dark frocks, white pants, and glazed caps; then came two volunteer companies of citizens; then the Governor and his suit; then the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, flanked on either side by a file of men with muskets; then came volunteer citizens, butchers in frocks, mounted, &c., &c. The procession moved through Westminster street, followed and flanked by a large crowd, (the whole body amounting in all, spectators and actors, to about three to four thousand; it may be more, perhaps less,) through some of the principal streets to Eddy street, to a building intended for a Foundry, and (in an unfinished state,) where arrangements had been made for the organization of the Government under the People's Constitution.

CONVOCATION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

At twelve o'clock the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, &c., followed by the two houses, and preceeded by Mr. Burrington Anthony, entered the building prepared for the organization, and took seats, the Executive and Senate on a platform at the west end, the House of Representatives in the body of the building.

Mr. Perez Simmons, of Provdence, ascended the platform, and moved that Mr. Dutee J. Pearce, of Newport, take the Chair, for the purpose of organizing the House.

Mr. Pearce took the Chair in obedience to the vote of the House. Credentials of the members elect under the People's Constitution, were then presented to Mr. John S. Harris, who had at a preparatory meeting been elected Clerk, *pro tem.*

Sixty five members answered to the call —a quorum. The house then proceeded to appoint a Speaker. Welcome B. Sayles, of Smithfield, was appointed Speaker. Mr. Simmons, of Providence, and Mr. Brown, of Gloucester, were appointed to conduct the Speaker to the chair.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Sayles said he was obliged to the House for the honor which it had conferred on him. He was inexperienced but threw himself upon the forebearance of the House. The House had a great duty to perform. The eyes of fifteen millions were upon them. The Speaker then took the oath required by the Constitution, under which the proceedings are being had. The roll of the House was then called, when the Speaker proceeded to swear in the members.

The House then proceeded to elect Clerks. John S. Harris and Levi Selisbury, of Provdence, were appointed, and sworn in by the Speaker, as Clerks of the House. The votes of the several towns, were then handed in that they might be counted.

A Committee of seven was to count the votes.

The Governor was then sworn in and delivered his inaugural aderess, or first message It occupied five columns of small print, and is entirely devoted to a notice of the origin and previous attempts to change the Government of the State, and the proceedings connected with the adoption of their constitution; and concludes:—"Military preparations have been made by direction of the Assembly; and the people have been consequently put upon the defensive. But this is not the age nor the country in which the will of the people can be overawed or defeated by mesures like these. There is reason to believe that a letter addressed to Governor King by the President of the United States, was written under a mistake of the facts, occasioned by the misrepresentation of the character, motives and objects of the constitutionalists of this State.

Our fellow citizens in other States will perceive from the exposition which has been made, without further comment, that the people of this State are engaged in a just and honorable cause; and that they have taken the only course for the attainment and security of their just rights.

We are assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, and under a sacred obligation to carry its provisions into effect. Knowing the spirit which you have manifested throughout this exciting controversy, the moderate but determined course which you have pursued, your love of order and respect for all Constitutional laws, and for the rights of all other persons, while engaged in the acquisition of your own, I hardly need to remind you of your duty to cast behind you injuries or provocations, and to leave them to the retributive justice of public opinion, which will ultimately appreciate every sincere sacrifice to the cause of truth, of freedom and humanity. Entertaining the deep and earnest consideration that we are engaged in such a cause, and conscious of our own imperfections let us implore the favor of that gracious Providence, which guided the steps of our ancestors, upon this our attempt to restore and permanently secure the blessings of that well ordered and rational freedom here established by the patriotic founders of our State."

Three days afterwards the Legislature under the Royal charter met, and the strange spectacle is presented in Rhode Island of two Legislatures and two Governors both passing laws and promulgating decrees for the government of the people.—The Royal party however appear to have assumed high authority and have arrested some two or three members of the people's Legislature. This daring attempt to hold power after the people have conferred it upon others, is but a second edition of Ritner and Stevens Buckshot war movement in 1838, and we apprehend it will result in like manner, for we find the Constitutional party are determined to stand their ground, even if it should be at the point of the Bayonet, and the people of the neighboring States sympathize with them in their situation and will doubtless lend them substantial encouragement. We find the following appeal in the "New Era," of the city of New York, which looks like preparing for the contest:

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK IN BEHALF OF THEIR BRETHREN IN RHODE ISLAND.

The people of Rhode Island now struggling for Constitutional Liberty, require the sympathy and assistance of the people of the whole country.—They have arrayed against them the concentrated wealth of their own State, and are threatened with violence by the armed force of the National Government. That they may be enabled to maintain the glorious position they have assumed we appeal to our citizens for contributions of arms and ammunitions necessary for their defence. Muskets rifles, pistols, swords. &c. &c. &c., will be received at the "RHODE ISLAND DEPOT," at the "OLD '76 HOUSE," corner of Elm and Franklin streets, opposite the New York State Arsenal.

The above paper is extensively circulated throughout the city. The arms and contributions will be under the charge and direction of several well known commandants of citizens volunteer companies. Every man who has an idle weapon, will not hesitate to add it to those which may be contributed. This city alone should send off two thousand stand of arms.—*Keystone.*

The Degeneracy of Whiggery.

The old federal party changed its name to federal republicans, then to whigs, and then to democratic whigs, with the evident object in each change, of creating an impression among the people, that the party had become more liberal and democratic than it was previously.

The course which its leaders have taken in relation to the Rhode Island controversy, shows, that instead of becoming more democratic, the party is really more aristocratic than it was originally.

Its present doctrine is, that if a tyrannical or aristocratic government exists, then the people have no right to change that government, except by leave of the minority who are in possession of an unjust power.

This doctrine is a stretch beyond what the federalists of the reign of terror generally held; and if a portion of them entertained it they did not presume to avow it openly.

Judge Marshall was always one of the great idols of the federal whig party. Our neighbor of the United States Gazette has often lavished on him the most unqualified econiums; such as would be due to one whose opinions were infallible. Yet this same Judge Marshall proclaimed doctrines applicable to the Rhode Island case, directly adverse to those which the Gazette and other whig prints now avow, but in exact accordance with those of the suffrage party in Rhode Island, and of the democratic press generally.

Judge Marshall says:—"The people may change the change the constitution *whenever* and *however* they *please*. This is a right of which no institution can deprive them."

Judge Wilson of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose memory and opinions the federal party has professed to hold in high respect, says: "Of the right of the majority of the whole people to change their government *at will*, there is *no doubt*. The supreme or sovereign power of society resides in the citizens at large, and they *always retain* the right of abolishing, altering or amending their constitution *at whatever time*, and in *whatever manner*, they shall deem expedient."

These extracts contain every thing the suffrage party and its friends contend for, and all that the charter party and it allies throughout the Union, so zealously dispute.

They contain such important and self-evident truths, that we venture to predict that the whigs will soon become unwilling to admit that they have ever denied them. They will, when the question is settled, profess anew to be friends to them, as they did at the commencement of the civil revolution in Rhode Island.

We should not wonder if the course taken in this in other matters, should render the name of whig so much more odious than that of federalist, that the party disclaim its new appellation, and return to the old one insisting stoutly that they are, ever have been, and always will be, federalists, and nothing but federalists.—*Penn'an.*

Nullification.

The Clay Whigs of Philadelphia, are determined, so far as in them lies, to head Captain Tyler in the matter of 'purification.' The United States Gazette significantly asks the President whether he believes that, should Mr. Roberts be dismissed for disobedience of orders, any man competent to the office of Collector, can be found in Philadelphia, who will do the 'dirty work' of turning the "hapless sons of Clay' from the Custom House, and roundly asserts that 'no such man can be found.' We suspect that this is a mistake, however,. Jonathan Roberts had no scruples, nor the United States Gazette either, 'if you come to that,' about dismissing scores of excellent officers last spring, who were only obnoxious because they were regarded as democrats, and, with such an example, we presume that there will be litle difficulty in finding a Tylerite who would have no hesitation in ejecting any specified number of Clay officials. To do this sort of thing is no 'dirtier' now than it was a year ago; hostility to the powers that be is an offence quite as heinous in 1842 as it was in 1841, and if the rule be admitted and practised that a lack of orthodoxy is a capital crime, why it is ridiculous in those who were once the persecutors, to groan and sob when it comes to their turn to be punished because they fall short of the standard of faith. Instead of crying out, they should nerve themselves for endurance, and when the air poisoned chalice is returned to their own lips, they should be prepared to 'entertain their fate and die with decency.' This whining is unworthy of the hard cider campaign, who thought that a 'change,' would be so salutary. They should pocket their share of 'change,' small change though it be, with a better grace. When men are condemned under their own laws and in accordance with their own practice, instead of trusting for safety to a delusive idea that no one can be found with nerve enough to enforce the sentence, they should rather carry themselves like martyrs, and rejoice that an opportunity is afforded to prove their faith in the tenets of their school by the sacrifice of their offices.—*Penn'an.*

Our Affairs with England.

The following extract from the letter of a friend at Washington, contains very pleasing information. War, under any circumstances, is to be deprecated—tho' we must not avoid it, when the honor our country is involved. It will, therefore, be gratifying to hear that there's a good prospect, for settling all the difficulties between England and the United States honorably to the country: *Lon. Intel. & Journal.*

"The general impression here seems to be that all the questions in dispute between this country and England will be amicably and honorably adjusted. This impression probably rests upon the fact, that England is now engaged in two expensive and bloody wars in the East, with deficient revenue. Under such circumstances, it is not probable that she would engage in a third war with the United States to enforce claims which violate every principle of justice and the law of nations. England has touched the extreme limit of her greatness, and now begins to retrogade. It might prove her ruin to go to war at this moment with the United States. Lord Ashburton is a plain, sensible and intelligent man; and all his conversation is pacific and conciliatory; but nothing has yet transpired, in any authentic form of the nature of his negotiations."

Grand Result in Virginia.

The Democrats have gained FOUR MEMBERS of the Senate and *twenty two members* or more of the House of Representatives, making the democratic majority on Join Ballot FORTY SIX!!

The Richmond Enquirer says, of this victory:

"The victory we have won is more brilliant and decisive than we anticipated, even in last paper. It seals the doom of Federalism in Virginia. It is, indeed, as the Richmond Whig now confesses it to be. "Sweep," and such a sweep as we have never witnessed in Virginia. We have almost equal to a Connecticut victory. The Democrats of the "Land of Steady Habits" have claimed nearly two thirds of their Legislature, and we may not be very far from obtaining a similar majority."

☞ The folowing is the apportionment bill as passed by the House of Representatives in Congress; it is hoped the Senate will amend by striking out 50,179, and inserting 70,680. As the bill now is, Pennsylvania will elect 34 *members*, and the House be composed of upwards of *three hundred members*. If there be any justice in styling it as at present organized,—a "*bear garden*," it will be then a real *pandemonium*.

A BILL for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representatives for every fifty thousand one hundred and seventy nine persons in each State computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; that is to say: Within the State of Maine, ten; within the State of New Hampshire, five; within the State of Massachusetts fourteen; within the State of Rhode Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, six; within the State of New York, forty-eight; within the State of New Jersey, seven; within the State of Pennsylvania, thirty-four; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, twenty-one; within the State of North Carolina, thirteen; within the State of South Carolina, nine; within the State of Georgia, eleven; within the State of Alabama, nine; within the State of Louisiana, five; within the State of Tennessee, fifteen; within the State of Kentucky, fourteen; within the State of Ohio, thirty; within the State of Illinois nine; within the State Missouri, seven; within the State of Arkansas, one; and within the State Michigan four.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each State shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into as many districts, composed of contiguous territory, as shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and that each of the said districts shall elect one Representative. And that in every case where a State is entitled to more than one Representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled under the apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative.

THE GREAT RACE at New York for $20,000 a side between the celebrated Southern horse BOSTON, and the now more celebrated mare FASHION, came off on Tuesday last in the presence of upwards of 70,000 spectators. It is estimated that not less than $200,000 changed hands upon the event. The Southern men bet high upon their horse, and the Northern men were willing "to be beat," as the result proved upon the horse of their choice. Fashion has run the quickest four mile heat on the records of racing, and Boston next, proving that our horses, like our sailors and soldiers, our officers, our lakes and our forests, are not to be measured by the standards of the rest of the world. The following account of the running contains all the interest we can find on the subject:—*Reporter.*

"Bets were offered and taken until the last moment, at small odds on Boston. He was generally the favorite. He was attended by Gil Patrick, and Fashion by Wm. Laird, the son of her trainer. Boston is nine years old, carried 126 lbs. which is the mare's appropriate weight, being but only 111, making a difference of 15 lbs. which within three, was the same as Henry in the race with Eclipse. Fashion is supposed to have allowed Fashion about three rods advantage in each heat, on account of her lack of years.

"The exciting moment for the start at last arrived at last, the horses took the track, while the immense multitude were waiting less with anxiety. Boston having the inside, they came up evenly, and were off at the signal, like an arrow from the bow. The heat was closely contested for an inch of ground, but was won by Fashion in 7 min. 32½ seconds. The start was fair, and he passed her on the third mile, but passed him at the first gate on the first, kept her lead, beating the heat by 50 feet exactly. After the lapse of 30 minutes the bugle sounded and the horses were up for a second heat. The signal being given away they dashed; and after a spirited contest, the heat was won by Fashion, who though behind him about his length in the first miles, passed him at the gate on the first quarter of the last, and won the heat by a length in clear. Time, 7m. 45s. Eclipse's time for seconds.

The time of the heats in the great race between Eclipse and Henry years ago was

1st heat, 7 min. 36 sec.—2d heat, 7 min. 49 sec.

An extra from that excellent sporting paper, the New York Spirit of the Times, gives us the following authentic and additional information:

FIRST HEAT.

Time of	First mile,	
" "	Second mile,	
" "	Third mile,	
" "	Fourth mile,	

Time of First Heat,

SECOND HEAT.

Time of	First mile,	
" "	Second mile,	
" "	Third mile,	
" "	Fourth mile,	

Time of Second Heat,

We have seen Mr. Long, and have desired by him to state that he will run *against* Fashion for $20,000, mile heats, best of three, Four mile heats at any time agreed upon by the parties between the 20th of September and the 20th of October. He also authorizes us to state that he will back Jock30 he wins with Boston the first day, club Purse, four mile heats, or Boston wins Union Course—$1000 that week follows J. C. Purse at Trenton

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY MAY 18, 1842.

Appointment by the District Court of the U. S.

DAVID W. McCORMICK Esq. of Lewistown to be Commissioner of Bankruptcy in and for the county of Mifflin, for the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

DAVID W. McCORMICK, Esq. of the Borough of Lewistown, to be Commissioner for the county of Mifflin.

☞ The absence of the Editor is our only excuse for the deficiency in our usual variety of editorial in this weeks Republican.

REMOVAL.

The office of "The Lewistown Republican" has been removed to the building one door west of Capt. Daniel Eisenbise's Tavern, where we will be pleased to see all our old customers and patrons.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR :—

The order for the parade of the "Mifflin Guards Battalion of Volunteers, published in your paper attracted my attention, and as I am an old Volunteer, and was curious to see what progress your mountain youths have made in military *tactique*, I went up to McVeytown on Saturday last. The stirring music of the fife and drum, awakened associations, and excited emotions of pleasure, and soon the measured tread and the sharp word of command, the glittering muskets and waving plumes, told us that the soldiers were coming. Captain Patton's handsome corps defiled past to escort the Lewistown Guards. They wheeled into line, presented arms and received their associate corps in the true soldier style. The Guards, Capt. Sims are worthy of their name. They look and act as if they were able and willing to guard themselves and their country too. Captain Sims deserves great credit for his untiring exertion, and his company repays his care by their exactness, and propriety of demeanor. But again through the trees is seen the glancing of arms, and is heard merry roll of the drum, and the Artillerists formed from the woods and march for the town. They are received with equal courtesy by the Wayne Guards, and are escorted to their quarters. This fine corps is under the command of Capt Potter, and the men show by their discipline that he has given great care to render them worthy a soldiers name.

The corps from Newton Hamilton though small, was of the right spirit, and I trust will flourish and increase. At one o'clock the Battalion was thrown into column and marched to the parade ground west of McVeytown. It was here formed in order of battle, and under the command of Lieut. Col. Hale, and Maj. M. Criswell exhibited several intricate and novel manœuvers in excellent style. Col. Hale is certainly well fitted for his station as chief of this Battalion and Maj Crisswell seconded his Colonels commands with spirit and skill. I cannot forbear to notice the admirable equipment of the staff officers. There is a certain grace and taste in dress which becomes no one so much as a military man—no foppery nor frippery—but according to true military regulations and propriety. The appearance and deportment of the Battalion Surgeon Dr. L. Hoover, commend him to every man on the ground. Every one who was present was delighted with the exquisite music of Mr. J. P. Walter of the Lewistown Guards. It was in melody, wildness and variety like the carrolling of some free bird of the wood, rejoicing in the beauty of his own forest home and the joyous sense of liberty—Mr. Walters is invaluable to his company, and Battalion.

The inspection of the Battalion was made by Maj. Thornburg, & he expressed himself delighted with the excellent condition of the arms and equipments of the different corps on the ground.—Who whilst surveying the serried files, the martial port and the skill of these trained men at arms, could avoid contrasting their appearance with that of the *Militia* assembled a day or two previous. Whatever may be said of the excellency of the old theory of the system of military trainings adopted by this state, it is very certain that its practical effects are worse than useless, they really injure instead of benefiting the people. The Volunteer system if encouraged and supported, will result in making Pennsylvania the *Soldier State*, and while the arts and sciences are cultivated, we will obey that wise injunction which commands us '*in peace to prepare for war.*' Subordination is the very life blood of the military system, the *Militia* never did and never will obey their commander, except in obedience to the order "break ranks," or, "prepare to drink,"—and they are not to be blamed—A Captain who will permit his men to carry corn stocks and umbrellas, must not be angry if when he says *fire!* no report but a laugh should be heard, no smoke but that of a toby cigar, and no destruction except among the ginger cakes and small beer! Out upon this abused system. Let the militia elect young and zealous officers and such as are acquainted with the wants of the militia man, and will enforce obedience and respect. If proper means were taken, the militia might be drilled and manœuvered like the *National Guard* of France, but unless this is done it is far better to permit the system to decay and die. The state should offer every inducement to volunteer corps to organize and equip themselves, and to attain a perfect knowledge of the soldiers duty. Pennsylvania has a host of men, who, if trained to the knowledge of arms would be irresistable.

We often hear of *developing our native resources*, let us once accustom our citizens to the use of the musket and broad sword, and the foreign despot will leave us in peace to pursue our quiet avocations, and never dream of awakening the spirit or nerving the arms of the free mountain boys of the noble old Keystone—this district of the state is well known for its military zeal, and we trust that it will meet with strong encouragement—and in the energy and knowledge of the officers of this Battallion we have a guarantee that it shall not be defficient.—Before I close permit me to suggest that, the *Brady Regiment* should (it is commonly said) meet for parade some time during this summer. What better day or more appropriate time than the 4th of July? I hope the officers will think of it in time, and let us see what the Regiment which bears a soldiers name, knows of a soldiers life.

OLD VOLUNTEER.

For the Republican.

The Reformed Drunkards Temperance Song.

TUNE—*Christian Soldier.*

Come topers join the temperance cause,
Sign the tee-total pledge.
It will afford you many joys,
Care not though Satan rage,
Come now and break the chain of death
That binds to sin and shame,
Your credit yet may be restored
By signing here your name.

Come now on board our temperance ship,
And sail to happier lands,
Come trust in him who rules the waves,
Obey his just commands,
Our banner we'll throw to the breeze,
And spread our sails abroad,
We'll quit our sprees of former days,
And place our trust in God.

Our duties then we will perform
Our wives we'll try to please
Our little children we will feed
With butter, bread and cheese,
Our wives and children we will clothe,
And try to keep them warm,
Our whiskey jugs we'll cast away,
For they have done us harm.

Come topers 'tis your interest now,
To join the temperance cause,
To disobey King Alcohol,
And trample on his laws,
You moderate drinkers ought to come,
And give a helping hand
That we may banish far away
This evil from the land.

You temperate ones we want you too
To cheer us on the way,
That our salvation may be safe
From Alcoholic sway,
Come Gentlemen and ladies come,
Help roll the Temperance ball,
Until our army shall contain
All mankind great and small.

G. W.

Menno tp. May 16, 1842.

The Public Works.

That the Public Improvements of this State have not fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine of their early advocates, nor realized in the matter of revenue and profit to the Commonwealth the promises of those who either deceived themselves or willing to deceive others, predicted, an almost immediate, and immense value for the capital invested, cannot be denied; nor can it be denied on the other hand, that they have benefitted the people of the State, to an incalculable extent by opening new roads to market, affording additional faculties for trade and transportation, and consequently developing the resources of the country, increasing the value of property, adding to the value of the products of the industry of the agriculturist, and at the same time enabling the residents of the cities to procure those products at a cheaper rate, by greatly diminishing the cost of transportation

One fact will suffice to show something of the extent to which they have operated in this respect, and may perhaps be received with surprise by those who have been told so much and so often of the utter worthlessness of the State Improvements, to the tax payers.

Before the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal, the farmers in this vicinity, paid forty dollars per ton for plaster, and a ¼ of a ton was the amount to which they generally limited their consumption. After the Canal was completed to Huntingdon, it was sold there for twenty dollars, and wagoned here, which was thought very cheap; now it is sold at eight dollars per ton.

The vast fields of Bituminous coal, which are just beginning to be profitably explored, lay useless and unavailable, until the construction of the Canal and Rail Road and every day adds to the quantity mined, and conveyed upon the improvements of the state. Our Iron manufactures too; what were they when all their productions, Blooms, Pigs, or Bar Iron, had to be wagoned to Pitsburg, compared with what they have become since a water communication has been opened with the Birmingham of the West.

The same will apply with equal force to our agricultural resources, the increased developement, and the improvement in agriculture since the completion of the canal, is plainly visibly to the most superficial observer, for the same facility enjoyed by the farmer in procuring his plaster, exists for conveying to market the surplus products of his labor; and if the farmers in this section of the country have not benefitted to a great extent in this respect, it is because the impulse given to the iron manufacture, has furnished them at their own doors with a market for all they have to sell

The lumber of the Allegheny mountains, which has been rendered available by the construction of the public works, is of itself, no inconsiderable item of wealth, which may be fairly set down to the credit side of the account between the people of Pennsylvania and their public works; and we might enumerate many other items of a similar nature, but we trust that what we have said will be sufficient to show that there are two sides to the question, of the worth, and utility of the state works, and to induce those, if there are any, who have been persuaded by the clamor of interested individuals to believe that they were utterly useles and unproductive to examine the subject for themselves. Let them do this soberly, and candidly, relieving their minds if possible from the bug bear of a forty million debt, and we are much mistaken if they do not come to the conclusion that our much abused public works, whatever may be their value to the state, are worth all they cost to the people.

Whether their utility to the people will be likely to be enhanced by selling them to an incorporated company, we will consider next, and endeavor to shew that the experience acquired, will annually diminish the cost of their management, and add to their productiveness and profit to the state as well as the people, which they well know who wish to purchase them now with depreciated stocks.—*Dem. Standard.*

Biddle's Discharge.

We extract the following from the Doylestown Democrat, and so far as public opinion can be learned from the papers of all political parties, no decision of any court has ever been given in Pennsylvania which has created such universal disatisfaction.

We do not wish to impugn the motives or the integrity of the two Judges who gave it. Charity demands that we should presume that it was given from a conviction of duty; but we have conversed with many intelligent lawyers, and with Judges perhaps as learned as any in the state, and we cannot find one who forms the same opinion with them on the facts stated in their decision as reported in the *Ledger*.

If Judges are about to assume the high province of deciding the law and facts, and inferences from facts without submitting them even to the consideration of a jury, it is undoubtedly time for the Legislature to interfere and restrain that power.

We believe that Judge Doran gave the correct opinion on both points which were presented for his consideration, and he appears to have reflected upon the subject like a lawyer and a Judge.—*Keystone.*

AS WE PREDICTED.

BIDDLE AND HIS ASSOCIATES DISCHARGED.

Judge Barton, one of the Judges of the Philadelphia Court of Criminal Session, after mature and deliberate consideration, has at length delivered the opinion of the Court discharging Biddle and his associates from bail, and releasing them from the custody of the law. These genteel and well bred rascals were bound over for trial by Recorder Vaux, and brought over before the Criminal Court on a habeus corpus, and discharged on the ground "that no probable cause had been shown to bind over the parties for having criminally conspired to cheat and defraud the stockholders."

We learn that Judge Doran, to his credit, dissented from Judges Barton and Conrad.

The newspaper press of Philadelphia, ought to take bold ground, when they see courts of justice screening rich and influential culprits from merited punishment. The Ledger, heretofore independent and fearless in exposing crime and roguery, has put on a Biddle muzzle, and is now mum on the subject of bank regues & swindling brokers. If the press have been silenced, let the people call meetings, and take efficient measures to purify the Judiciary—the police—and send fashionable rogues and swindlers to the Eastern Penitentiary, instead of screening them from the just fangs of the law. We fear that this baneful influence may extend itself to the country, and in order to nip it in the bud, we call upon the Legislature to abolish the Court of Criminal Sessions, and save the Judiciary from disgrace.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

At their old Tricks again.

When the whigs were endeavoring to elect Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, they told the laborer that should Van Buren be elected, wages would be down to 11 pence a day; but should Harrison be elected, wages would be high—could'nt well be less than two dollars per day, &c. We need not inform our readers that this was a hoax, which, though it resulted in the election of the whig candidate, produced nothing but extravagance on the part of the powers that be, and poverty and reduction of wages, among the people. This same whig party, perceiving that the people are unwilling to submit to an indirect tax of about twelve dollars per annum in the shape of a tariff, is now striving to frighten them into submission by declaring that unless we have a protective tariff, wages will be down to the old price of 11 pence per day.

The people need not, nor do we believe they will, be much alarmed at this 11 pence per diem They are becoming familiar with it; they have seen it so frequently that it has lost all its enormity. In this land of plenty, we have good reason to think that many years will have rolled by, and many generations passed off, ere the laborer will get but 11 pence for his daily labor, though in England, and other parts of Europe, where home industry is protected, yea, fostered to such a degree that many are unable to obtain their bread, the poor are compelled to labor for this trifle.

Why are these low, mean tricks resorted to by the Tariff, or more properly tax party. If it is necessary to have a tariff why do they not show the necessity by a fair statement of facts. Let them publish a statement of the exports and imports during the last eighteen or twenty years; also the amount of cotton and wollen goods, &c. manufactured annually in this country during the same period—a period embracing both a high and low tariff. Such information would place it in the power of the people to determine whether it is expedient to have a protective tariff. But this is not the course they pursue. They endeavor to effect their purpose by mere assertions, which are as false as they are rediculous. But the reason of this is not by any means a mystery. Facts are against them, and their journals cannot be induced to publish the statements we refer to above. It is na undeniable truth that our exports were greater, and our manufactories more flourishing, when we had but a low tariff. They know this; but to publish it would be destructive to their plans.

BRADY REGIMENT.

The Brady Regiment, composed of the Volunteers of Mifflin and Juniata co's. will hold an election on Monday the 6th day of June next, for the following officers viz :—One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major for each Battallion of said Regiment.

The first Battallion will hold their election at the Borough of Lewistown Mifflin county, and the second Battallion will hold their election at Thompsontown Juniata county.

The second Battalion will parade for inspection at Thompsontown Juniata co. on the day of Election.

By order of
JNO. THORNBURG, B. I.
Mifflintown, May 13, 1842.

MILITARY ELECTION.

To the enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 1st Brigade 10th Division Pennsylvania Militia,

Take Notice,

That an Election will be held throughout this Brigade on MONDAY the 6th day of June 1842, for the following officers viz: — One BRIGADIER GENERAL and one BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

ALSO,

One Colonel and one Lieutenant Colonel for the 22d Regiment, and one Major for each Battallion in said Regiment.

ALSO,

One Colonel and one Lieutenant Colonel for the 127th Regiment, and one Major for each Battallion in said Regiment.

ALSO,

One Colonel and one Lieutenant Colonel for the 12th Regiment, and one Major for each Battallion in said Regiment.

(The election for thet hree foregoing Regiments will be held at McVeytown, Lewistown, and at Jacob Lotzes in Brown township.)

ALSO,

An election will be held at the same time in the 111th Regiment for the following officers viz :—One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and one Major for each Battallion in said Regiment.

☞ In all cases the Major in each Battallion will hold the election (except they are candidates for office, in which case they will have to appoint a person to hold the Election.)

By order of
JNO. THORNBURG, B. I.
Mifflintown May 13, 1842.

ESTRAY.

Strayed away from the subscriber on Sunday last the 15th a

Dark Bay Mare,

with black main and tail, and a small star in the forehead, three years old, with a mark on the left hip. Any information relative to her left at this office will be thankfully received.

JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM.
Lewistown, May 17. 1842.

Election for Directors

OF THE

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE second annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lycoming county Mutual Insurance Company, pursuant to their act of Incorporation, will be held at their Office in the Borough of Muncy on Tuesday the seventh day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M for the Election of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, for said Company for the term of one year.

JAMES RANKIN, Pres't.
WM. A. PETRIKIN, Sec'y.
Muncy, April 30, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public outcry on Friday the 27th inst. the Log building lately occupied by J A. Cunningham and standing on the Lot on which the New Court House is to be erected. Terms of sale made known on day of Sale by the Commissioners.

Robt. McKee.
Henry Leater,
James Brisbin.

Estate of James Eager, late of *the Borough of Lewistown Mifflin Co. deceased.*

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the above estate, have been granted to the subscriber. Therefore all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having legal demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay, to

DAVID W. McCORMICK,
Adm'r. of said dec'd.
May 17, 1842,

We are requested to announce
Col. JOHN SMYTH,
of Lamar township Clinton county, as a candidate for

BRIGADE INSPECTOR,

of the first Brigade 10th Division P. M. at the ensuing election.

April 23, 1842.

Estate of Dr L G Snowden dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administratrix upon the estate of said dec'd. late of McVeytown Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said Borough, Mifflin county, on or before the first day of June next, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

Mrs. M. J. SNOWDEN,
Administratrix of said dec'd.
McVeytown March 23, 1842.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Alexander Gibboney dec'd. will be exposed to public Vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY, May 28th 1842,

The following valuable tract of land containing

ELEVEN ACRES

more or less, situate in Union township Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Jacob Bher, Isaac Plank and others, with a log House and Barn, thereon erected. There is also on this farm a good Apple Orchard of choice fruit,

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by Alexander Gibboney surviving Executor of Alexander Gibboney dec'd.

ALEX. GIBBONEY.
Union tp May 10 1842.

NEW LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOM,

CHRISTIAN HOOVER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity; that he has commenced the Cabinet Manufactory in all its various branches in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Halliday a few doors west of the Court House on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns and made in the best manner, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c, &c.

ALSO,

FRENCH Bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices. C. H.

Lewistown, May 10th 1842.

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James. Printz Hall, Woman's Love, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall

May 10, 1842.

Brigade Inspector Orders.

The Militia and Volunteers in the bounds of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division P M will parade in the following order, viz:

The 1st Battalion of the 73d Regt will parade on Monday the 9th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 73d Regt will parade on Tuesday the 10th day of May.

The 1st Battalion of the 127th Regt will parade on Wednesday the 11th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 22nd Regt will parade on Thursday the 12th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 127th Regt will parade on Friday the 13th day of May.

The Volunteer Battalion commanded by Lieut Col Hale, will parade on Saturday the 14th day of May

The 1st Battallion of the 22d Regt will parade on Monday the 16th day of May.

The Penns Valley Volunteer Battalion will parade on Tuesday the 17th day of May.

The 2nd Battallion of the 111th Regt will paradr on Wednesday the 18th day of May.

The 1st Battalion of the 111th Regt will parade on Thursday the 19th day of May.

The 2nd Battalion of the 12th Regt will parade on Friday the 20th day of May.

The Union Battalion will parade on Saturday the 21st day of May.

The 1st Battalion of the 12th Regt will parade on Monday the 23d day of May.

JOHN THORNBURG, Brig Inspector of the 1st Brig 10th Div P M

May 4, 1842.

To the Enrolled Electors of the First Brigade, 10th Division, P. M.

Fellow Citizens :—

At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for Brigade Inspector at the ensuing election.

I respectfully request your suffrages, and if elected promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and I trust to the satisfaction of the Brigade.

Your Fellow Citizen,
George Buchanan.

March, 28, 1842

To the Militia composing the 22nd Regiment, 1st Brigade, 10th Division, P. M,

FELLOW SOLDIERS :—I have yielded to the earnest solicitations of my friends to offer myself at the ensuing military election, for the office of

MAJOR

of your Regiment. Having served in a Volunteer company for a number of years, I feel justifiable in saying that the duties of the office shall be impartially and faithfully discharged. I therefore respectfully solicit your suffrages.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

SOLOMON MOLTZ.

Lewistown, May 6, 1842.

Estate of Jacob Miller, dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of said dec'd. late of Oliver tp. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement without delay,

DAVID HARTZLER,
JOSEPH KING, Adm'rs,

May 4 1842.

Public Letting.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners Office in Lewistown until Wednesday the 25th day of May next for building a Court House in the Borough of Lewistown for the county of Mifflin; agreeable to the plans and specifications which will be exhibited at the Commissioners office in Lewistown one week previous to that date, at which time the contract will be entered into.

ROBERT McKEE,
HENRY LEATOR,
JAMES BRISBIN. } Comm'rs.

Lewistown, April 21, 1842.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having some leisure time and wishing to be employed, offers his services to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public in general, in the capacity of

Scrivener, Conveyancer, and ACCOMPTANT.

Any person having BOOKS requiring POSTING, Writings copied, Deeds filled up, or any other work connected with the above business, can be accomodated on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. W. DRAPER.

N. B. Any business left at the office of Henry Eisenbise, Esq., will be promptly attended to.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

We are authorised to state that WILLIAM L. MUSSER of Millheim Centre County, offers himself to the voters of the first Brigade, tenth division P. M. as a candidat for the office of

rigade Inspector,

at the coming Election to be held in June next, and pledges himself if elected to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.

WILLIAM L. MUSSER.

Millheim, March 2, 1842.

RIGADE INSPECTOR.

We are authorized to state that JOHN RIGG of Lewistown Mifflin county, offers himself to the voters of the first Brigade, tenth division P. M. as a candidate for the office of

rigade Inspector,

at the coming Election to be held in June next, and pledges himself if elected to discharg the duties of that office with fidelity and to the best of his ability.

JOHN RIGG.

N. B. Mr. RIGG has had considerable practice in Military tactics, having served for several years as First Lieutenant—and has at this time a son of 16 years old properly equipped and a full members of the spendid Artillerist company of Lewistown.

Lewistown April 20, 1842.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the First Brigade, Tenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia,

FRIENDS AND CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Thankful for past favors, I am induced by my friends to offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of

Brigade Inspector,

For the 1st Brigade, 10th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, at the ensuing Military Election. I therefore repectfully solicit your kind influence and generous support. If elected I will cheerfully perform the several duties with impartiality, and do all in my power to give satisfaction.

DANIEL EISENBISE.

Lewistown, March 30, 1842.

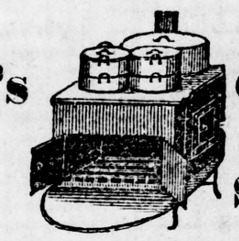
FOR RENT.

Two rooms and the use of the Kitchen and half a lot of ground, on Third Strset lately occupied by A. B. Long. This house is well furnished throughout, with a cistern in the yard, and a well of unfailing water at the door.

ROBERT M'NEAL,

May 4, 1841.

Hathaway's Cooking HOT AIR STOVES



This celebrated tove is now manuacture ir by Athur . Long, in Lewistown, Pa., which he will endeavor at all times tokeep on hand ready for use, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, Middle size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2, and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small familes.

There never has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the same advantage that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpose is not to be equalled—its Baking qualities are farsuperior to any other, as the hot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in the Stove by which a much less quantity of fuel isrequired to perform a much larger amount f Cooking or Baking than any other toli that has formerly been used.

All orders addressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Post Office, or at his Foundry wil be punctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and We do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake Completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
MRS. CATHARINE LUSK

M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841.

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c. and would recommed them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER,
JAMES TURNER.

Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

EZEKIEL JACKSON.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend themselves when tried.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in any I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour and fuel.

MOSES MONTGOMERY,

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B Long of this place, and do say, for convenience in baking, broiling, roasting, in fact for all kinds of cooking, it is complete in every respect, and would recommend them to those who wish to have the same conveniences.

A C WILSON.

Lewistown, 24, 1841.

I have now in my tavern one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A B Long. Lwistown, and after a fair trial find it a first rate stove for roasting broiling, frying, &c. in fact for all kinds of cooking which is required in my tavern, and would recommend them to those who have public houses.

JACOB MUTHERSBAUGH.

Lewistown. Nov 24, 1841.

I was induced to buy one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves made by A. B. Long Lewistown and I find it to be a good article for roasting baking &c. as all can be done at once without interfering one with another and I recommend this stove to every person who wants a first rate stove in their kitchen and believing as I do that the stove is now right side up and I suppose I need not say to those who have been using the old fashioned stoves that have been in uso in our place that they were wrong side up.

JAS. CRISWELL.

McVeytown, Nov. 24, 1841.

I have now in use one of the Hot Air Stoves manufactured by A B. Long Lewstown, and I do say it is a good article for cooking of all kinds, with many conveniences. I do say further, that this stove far surpasses any other stove I ever saw or made use of as a great quantity of cooking can be done at once with very little trouble, and with a small quantity of wood. I do cheerfully recommend this stove to every man who wants a good article in his kitchen.

D. W. MOORE.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 10 1842.

I do most heartily concur in the above statement, and further say, that these stoves bakes equal to any brick oven.

SAMUEL LAMON.

Summit, Feb. 10 1842.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

The efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual aymptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without fin. ing relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure ent Mifflincounnty.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold herto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our ms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at st view will discover the advantages they may deve by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper printed.

RAPP & CO.

North St. between Coates and Brown st.

Estate of Solomon Peacht dec'd.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Administrative upon the estate of said dec'd., late of Oliver township, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscriber residing in said township Mifflin county, and persons having claims against said estate are required to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

WILLIAM A. PEACHT. Adm'r.

Oliver tp. April, 20, 1842.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Counterfeit's Death Blow.—The public will please observe, that no Brandreth Pills can be relied upon as the true and genuine unless each box has new labels upon it. There are three and each contains a fac simile signature of Dr. B. Brandreth. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designated and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

Remember the fac simile signature of B Brandreth must be upon the top of the box upon the side, and also the bottom of the box. By careful examination, the name Benjamin Brandreth will be found on several parts of the new labels, being an e transfer of the writing of Dr, Brandreths This name will be found in the net work.

The pills are sold at 25 cents per box, by the undermentioned agents in their respect tive counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown, William Hardy Waynesburg, P Strouse & co. N. Hamilton
Juniata Co.	R C Gallaghar Mifflintown, Samuel Laird Mexico.
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.
Centre Co.	M L Musser, & co Milheim. Wm Murray, Pinegrove.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr Brandreths Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office, No 8 North Eighth street.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Dec. 1, 1841.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusvirght of building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHIG MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors abova J. & J.Millikens Store, where he is prepered to execute all orders in his line of business.

MVcytowcFnoundry. AND MACHINE SHOP

The proprietors having recently erected, have now in full operation their Foundry, Machine, Blacksmith and Pattern shops, respectively, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

They manufacture Steam Engines for any purpose they may be applied to—also, every kind of Machinery for Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and Turning Laths of all kinds.

They do all kinds of turning in Brass and on.

They manufacture all kind of ploughs, and do all kinds of Blacksmithing, including heavy forgings in their Foundry, castings are made both of Brass and Iron, and in their Pattern shop every description of Patterns is made at the shortest notice.

Having to aboncentrated, the subscribers are prepared to execute orders for work, with despatch and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner unsurpassed for neatness, accuracy and excellence of finish.

ROSS & PRICE.

FOR SALE, a Portable Steam Engine of two horse power with a vertical boiler, formerly used in their establishment which having extended, is is not of sufficient power to drive their machinery.

R. P.

McVeytown, Nov. 3, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

We have tried Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters' Vegetable Pills, ad have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibillious medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action.

New York Examiner.

Mere than ten millions of boxes of these truly valuable Antibillious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January eigteen hundred and thirty five.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they were induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to try a Box of Peters' Pills.

They are in use as a family medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Mothers prefer administering them to their children. on account of thoir mildness and certainty of operation.

For elderly persons they are found to be the most comfortable Antibillious Medicine ever taken.

Females generally prefer them, on accoun of their leaving the bowels perfectly free from costiveness.

A fresh supply of these Valuable Pills jus received by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.

Enquire for Dr. Peters Vegetable ntibi ous Pills.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affectiou the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeare d, hi pain was removed, and his health became permanently reir stated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin ounty.

Dr. Charles Reinhold.

(A HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.)

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Lewistown, and may at al times be found at his residence in market street opposite Captain D. Eisenbises, unless absent on professional business. He wishes hat especially those persons may pay attension to this notice, who are afflicted with bronic diseases and are given up, or pronounced ncurable by Allopathic or old hchool Physicians; that he professes to cure all kinds of diseases, which in their nature are aurable, in a very mild and safe way, without crong or injurious medicine.

There arc many persons in this neighborood, who are diseased with

Gout, Rheumatism, and Tetter,

he has made therefore particular arrangh ments by means of bathing, to cure them ens irely.

Besides he mentioned the follwing chrcno diseases which he has cured witgreat h cess in this neighborhood; viz: iver oo plaints, Breast complaints, consumptive ses, Coughs, Sickheadache. diseases of thh eyes. Dyspepsia, Piles, old sores, Greenesick ness, Wasting of infants, Histeria, Menstrua obstructions, scrophulous diseases etc.

The medicines are taken in a very small quantity and are not disagreeable to the taste.

All persons who wishes to consult me, shall have perfect satisfaction respecting to their cases.

Charges reasonable.

☞ In the majority of acute diseases, (incluo ding all kinds of fevers) he cures often in as many hours or days as the old medicine requires days or weeks, and in many cases, where the latter can do absolutely nothing, homoeopathia performs a prompt cure.—An immense advantage by the treatment of Homoeopathia, that the patient is spared the period of convalescence in acute diseases, because, not having been exhausted by medicines, he passes immediately from the state of disease to that of health, to the regular exercise of his functions.

Lewistown, Oct 26,

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or chest etc. etc.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He reccommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the reatest medicine in the known world. He as witnessed their effects on several others nd always with the happiest results. He ays so great a remedy through the blessing cDivine Providence, should be the commoea perty of all, and in every family on eofthe earth

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond, of this city ghh few to a lady, a friend of his. who had beenh hven up by her physician and friends in the last stage of the consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; nd through the blessing of God they restored e to perfect health.

Mr. James W. Hale, No 5 Tontine Buildings, Wall st., gave some to a friend who had not enjoyed a night's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with such a distressing cough, as almost to take away nis life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well alnight. He had tried every thing he heard of nd nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from anuntimely grave.

Mr. G. T. Matthews, 8 Caroline st., suffer ed a year with a hard tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to pefect health. He says they are the greatest cough medicine in the world.

Over 3,000 persons have given their names within the last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to entirely eradicate the most distressing one.

Just received by John A. Sterrett. only agent for Lewistown.

☞ Price only 25 cents per box.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effecst it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicineis now in general use in neiarly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There s not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certifficates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure or Lewistown.

DR. SWAYNES' COMPOUND SYRUP OF Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug At first you complain of having a Col., which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

J.J APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residnce, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances o his profession unless absenton duty.

May 5th 1841.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues o this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, tha they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet bee used in America. If every family could be come acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and br prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to superced the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal Remedy or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

....For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

Lewistown Academy.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, would respectfully inform the public that the next term of the

Female Department

will commence on the second Monday of April next under the care of

MISS M. A. TISDALE.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic per quarter of 12 weeks,	$2 50
Do with Grammar and Geography,	3 50
History and Composition,	1 00 extra
Natural Philosophy,	1 00
Botany,	2 00
Chemistry, Geometry,	2 00

Extra for the following Branches.

Music, and Drawing. each	$10 00
Embroidery.	2 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Tisdale, or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown March. 8th 1842.

To the Ladies.

MRS. FOSSELMAN.

Having in some measure regained her health, would now most respectfully inform her former customers and friends. that she has again opened her

Millinary Business

in all its various branches, and solicits the patronage of her former customers, assuring them that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction. She presents her thanks for past favors so liberally bestowed.

N. B. Five or six young Misses will be employed in the usual branch of the business as above, if they can come well recommended.

November 17, 1841.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown. and a large portion o the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

D. MAYER

SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen o Lewistown and vicinity, that he has returned from his professional tour, and is now ready with his service to all those who require them.

His office is in the brick building. belonging to Mrs Mitchell—immediately opposite the hotel of James Turner.

November 10, 1841.

PUMPS. PUMPS

The subscriber respectfully inform he inhabithnts of Lewistown and its vicinity that he is now prepared to put down pumps for raising water for supplying cities, Villages and Factories for drawing water wells, cisterns and springs into houses for deep wells and any other purpose for which a pump can be used, made to order of any size required, warranted to throw more water with the same power, more easily kept in order, and less expensive than any other kind, these pumps are of Iron or Brass, are of great strength and superior to any other in consequence of their constructions being such that a mechanic is not required to keep them in order and they may be so placedas not to be liable to frost. Lead and Iron pipes laid to convey water from springs to farm houses. water closets &c.

Garden Engines made to order.

THOMAS E. SMITH, Plumber,

Mr. Thos. E Smith has put down a pump for me at my farm in Derry township which is highly satisfactory to me, and having full confidence in Mr. Smiths capacity as a Plumber I can confidently recommend him to all persons having work in his line of business.

JAMES BURNS.

Lewistown March 10th 1842.

We the undersigned have examined the pump lately put down for James Burns Esq and believe it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and that it will answer well the use for which it was put down.

D. R. Reynolds,	Joshua Morrison,
Adam Greer,	T. Stewart,
Cha's. Stratford,	S.S. Jones,

J. HANADEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

Vine street Wharf Schuylkill, Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he continues at his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to transact business on the most advantageous terms by reducing his charges to the lowest scale.

The Union Canal Company & the Schuylkill Navigation Company have put the whole line into complete order and made such reductions on their tolls as will give the route by the Union Canal the decided advantage both in safety and cheapnsss to the shippers of produce and merchandise.

Philadelphia March 4, 1842.

The Estate of Crawford Kyle,

late of Brown Township Mifflin co, dec'd,

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Crawford Kyle dec'd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate that they are hereby requested to make payment to Joseph Kyle jr. one of the executors of the said deceased. at his residence in Brown township aforesaid or Ephraim Banks at his residence in the Borough of Lewistown in the county aforesaid, and all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to present them to either of the said Executors rightly authenticated for seulement. without delay.

Joseph Kyle jr. }
Ephraim Banks' } Ex'rs.

March 22. 1842.

W. H. IRWIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office, one door west of the residence of R. C. Hale, Esq.

Lewistown, Dec. 8th 1841